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ABSTRACT

The guide provides information on professional opportunities in natural resource management, planning, and research. Reasons for careers in forest service are presented and a brief description of the forest service is provided. Career opportunities in the following areas are described: forestry, engineering, geology, hydrology, landscape architecture, range conservation, research soil science, and wildlife management. It is explained that a bachelor of science degree is generally required for entrance into the field, with specialized course requirements stated for several of the specialties. Training programs are available, both on and off the job, and advancement from within is a policy. Federal employment benefits and work locations are discussed. Addresses of regional offices and experiment stations which have employment jurisdiction in their geographic areas are listed. (PHR)

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Forest Service Career Guide

Professional Opportunities in Natural Resource Management, Planning, and Research

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EDUCATION & WELFARE
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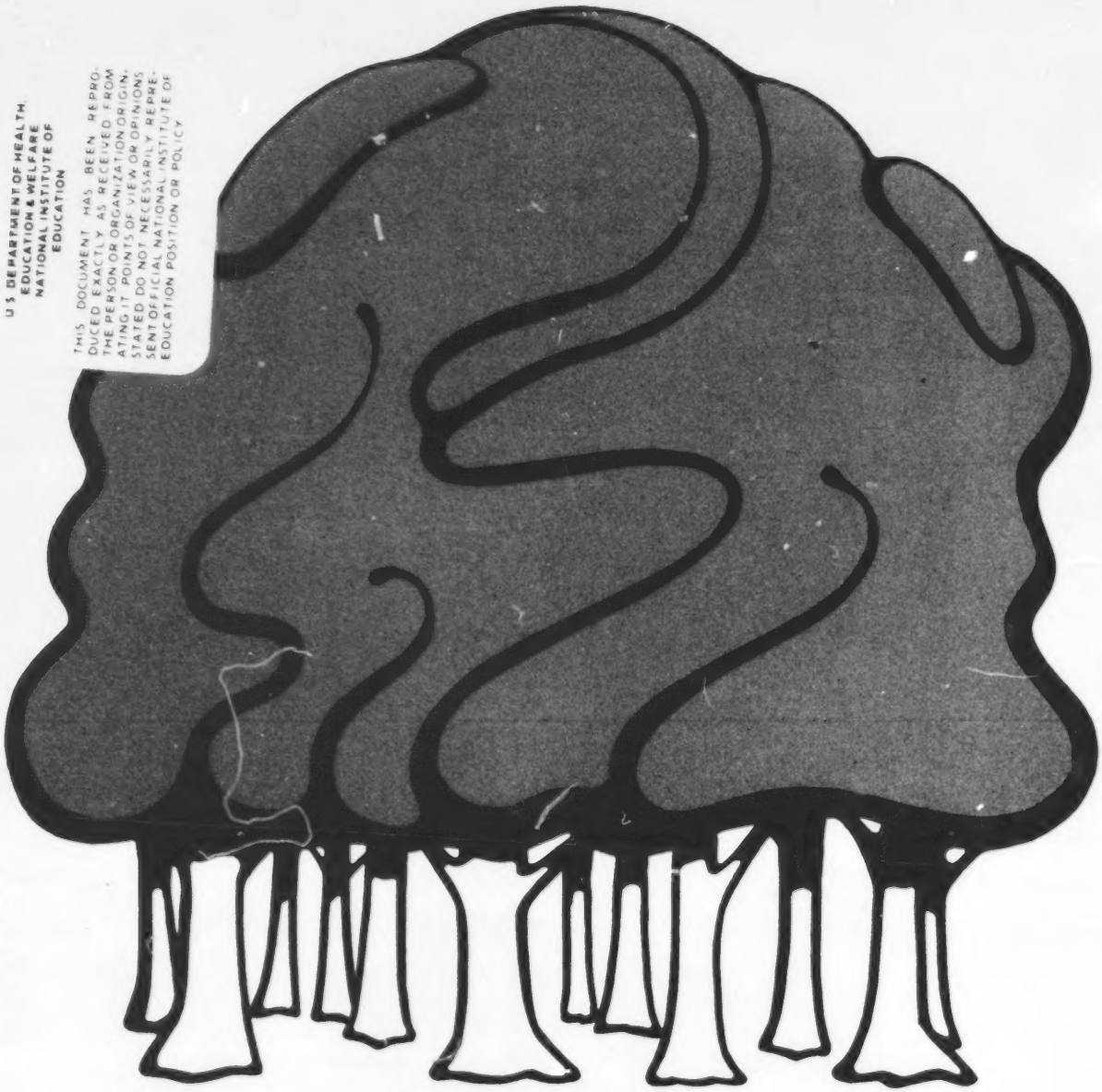

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Our Forests, Our Future

Make The Forest Service Your Career

- Join in a dynamic action program to protect, improve, and wisely use the Nation's forest and range resources for multiple purposes.
- Dedicate your training, abilities, and ideals to work that is vital to the welfare of all Americans.
- Help to promote environmental conservation concepts relating to the management of National Forest lands.
- Enjoy the satisfaction that comes from public service in a great conservation cause, along with the opportunity for personal advancement.

Issued November 1974
Slightly revised October 1978

About the Forest Service

THE FOREST SERVICE has the Federal responsibility for national leadership in forestry and land management. This includes top-level participation in setting national priorities, formulating programs, and establishing the pattern of Federal policies that relate to man and his natural environment.

But Forest Service responsibilities and interests go beyond forested lands. Forests and related rangeland, grassland, brushland, alpine areas, minerals, water, and wildlife habitat illustrate the variety of natural resources involved in the scope of forestry. Also involved are less tangible values such as scenic quality, air and water quality, recreation, open space, economic strength, and social well-being.

In our complex society, there must be an interrelationship among objectives, policies, and goals. The Forest Service seeks to foster this by:

- Promoting and achieving a pattern of natural resource uses that will best meet the needs of people now and in the future.
- Protecting and improving the quality of air, water, soil, and natural beauty.
- Helping to preserve and enhance the quality of "open space" in urban and community areas.
- Generating forestry opportunities to accelerate rural community growth.
- Encouraging the growth and development of forest-based enterprises that readily respond to consumers' changing needs.
- Seeking optimum forest land-ownership patterns.
- Improving the welfare of the underprivileged.
- Involving the public in forest policy and program formulation.
- Encouraging the development of forestry throughout the world.
- Expanding public understanding of environmental conservation.
- Developing and making available a firm scientific base for the advancement of forestry.

The Forest Service realizes the importance of being responsive and alert to the changing needs of a dynamic society. Sensitivity to problems and flexibility in solving them are basic to successful leadership in maintaining and enhancing our natural environment.

Career Opportunities

In 1905, 734 Bureau of Forestry employees administered 54 million acres on 60 "forest reserves." Today some 20,000 full-time Forest Service employees aided by up to 20,000 part-time and seasonal employees perform the many public services connected with administering 187 million acres of National Forests.

The pleasure and satisfaction of working for the Forest Service largely stem from pride in the Agency's spirit of public service, its record of past accomplishment, and a strong belief in its future goals in managing many of the Nation's most valuable natural resources. All of these are intangible assets, but they are invaluable to any job. In employing new people, the Forest Service seeks men and women who are not only properly trained for the work, but who also have high ideals and a desire to serve the public.

The challenges of the future are great. Among these challenges is the need to deal with the conservation of man's total environment. The Forest Service is concerned with protection against soil erosion, air and water pollution, waste disposal, and maintenance of plant and animal life in a favorable ecological environment on 187 million acres of land.

In a few years, the nationwide need for water is expected to be two and a half times that of the present. The demand for timber is expected to double; for livestock more than double; for wildlife about double; and for outdoor recreation to be at least four times greater. These increased needs will have a tremendous impact on forest lands. As Forest Service programs grow, opportunities for an important and rewarding career will also grow.

Forestry

The Forest Service offers a wide variety of career opportunities in National Forest administration, research, State and private forestry cooperation, and international forestry.

Some 5,000 foresters help to accomplish the Service's primary responsibilities. About two-thirds of them work on the widely scattered National Forests, which include over 700 Ranger Districts. Other foresters are engaged in administrative or research duties at Regional Offices, Experiment Stations, laboratories, and other facilities at more than 100 installations across the country.

The work of the forester is varied, complex, and challenging. For example, the forester:

- Prepares and revises timber-management plans.
- Plans and supervises the installation of flood control, soil conservation, and watershed improvements.
- Manages wildlife habitat including big and small game and prime fishing streams in cooperation with the States.
- Develops recreational facilities such as campgrounds, trails, swimming areas, and other installations to meet the outdoor recreation needs of people.

Forestry "know-how" is a combination of mathematics, botanical and physical sciences, human relations, engineering, salesmanship, and business skills. The forester is a manager dedicated to long-range conservation practices. But he must also meet emergency situations, such as fire and flood, often involving valuable resources and human lives. His job requires professional competence, skillful leadership, and resourcefulness. Above all, the modern forester must be able to get along and work with people, because today's important land use decisions involve public considerations as well as public participation.

F—515884

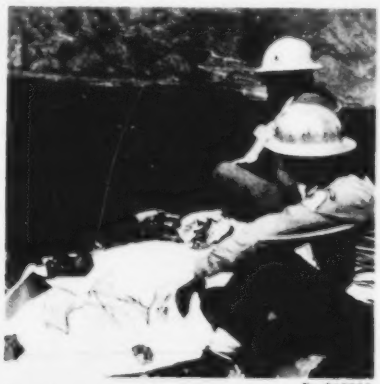
Forester from Oakridge District (Willamette National Forest, Oregon) studying an 80-year-old stand of Douglas-fir for future sale possibilities.

F—521722

Foresters perform a wide range of duties—such as measuring the diameter of a tree to determine volume of the tree.

F—521723

Administration is a vital forestry function. Pictured are foresters reviewing forest land management plans and data for the Lewis & Clark National Forest in Montana.



F—515020

Foresters studying terrain in Mill Creek for its suitability for skiing (Lolo National Forest, Montana).

Qualification Requirements

The basic requirement for entrance-level forestry positions is successful completion of a full 4 year course of study leading to a bachelor's degree with at least 24 semester hours in specialized fields of forestry.

College training should be supplemented by firsthand experience in forest management or conservation work. This can be obtained through summer school camps, or employment during the summer months with Federal, State, or private forestry and conservation organizations or forest industry firms.

Engineering

Engineers provide technical expertise and professional engineering services necessary in the efficient resource management of our National Forests. Presently there are approximately 1,200 engineers in the Forest Service of which about 1,000 are in civil engineering; the remainder are in agricultural, electrical, industrial, and mechanical engineering.

Forest Service engineers are engaged in many diversified activities which contribute significantly to the development and utilization of the National Forests. Civil engineers work extensively in the areas of systems planning, design, and construction for facilities such as roads, bridges, buildings, water supply, and waste treatment systems. There are also opportunities for engineers to specialize in systems engineering, computer technology, and geometronics. In addition, many civil engineers, land surveyors, and cartographers are becoming engaged in a diversified surveying program which includes engineering surveying, cartography, land surveying, and photogrammetric surveying, as well as the sub-specialties of topographic mapping and control surveying.

Mechanical and agricultural engineers work in the fields of equipment development and management. They may specialize in areas of testing, selection, and use of mechanical equipment for fire prevention and control, chemical distribution, brush cutting, tree planting, timber harvesting, and construction and maintenance of equipment used in Forest Service resource management operations. Equipment required to perform certain jobs is evaluated and new equipment developed when

F—513200

Engineers surveying for a new road in Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado. The layout of this road was done from aerial photographs using the latest photogrammetric techniques.

commercial equipment is not available or cannot be modified for use.

The large and rapidly changing field of communications is one where Forest Service electronic and electrical engineers find challenging careers. Electrical engineers are engaged in designing of remote telephone systems, microwave systems, electrical transmission and distribution, and in analyzing private, State, and industry use requests involving power line and water power requirements on National Forests.

Increasingly, the problems faced by Forest Service engineers have more immediate impact upon people than in previous years. Public opinion must be considered and many other diverse parameters analyzed. This calls for imagination and ingenuity and requires a new dimension in engineering—a greater use of team skills, interpersonal behavior skills, and the concept of multidiscipline teams. The engineer in the Forest Service is part of a team made up of many disciplines—landscape architects, biologists, geologists, foresters, business management specialists, and ecologists. All of these disciplines work toward the solution of resource-oriented management problems.

Qualification Requirements

The preferred qualification standard for entrance-level professional engineer positions is the successful completion of a full 4-year professional engineering curriculum leading to a bachelor's (or higher) degree in engineering in an accredited college or university. Candidates may also qualify if they have 4 years of college-level education, training, and/or technical experience that furnished (1) a thorough knowledge of the physical and mathematical sciences underlying professional engineering, and (2) a good understanding, both theoretical and practical, of the engineering sciences and techniques and their applications to one of the branches of engineering. (The knowledge and understanding gained must be equivalent to that provided by a full 4-year professional engineering curriculum as described in the basic requirement.)

Graduate study, advanced degrees, or professional experience will qualify engineering candidates for employment at higher levels.

Geology

Geologic conditions exert a great influence on the land management practices of the Forest Service. It is necessary to evaluate these influences for efficient land management planning and operations. Geologic information is presently being utilized to determine: Groundwater conditions for water well developments and watershed studies; foundation conditions for roads, bridges, and dams; sources of borrow material for road surfacing; and descriptive statements and illustrations for explaining unusual geologic areas for the public.

The geologist

- Studies geologic literature and collects field date. Applies geologic and other hypotheses and principals to determine: geologic history, rock types, rock structure; the origin, composition, and classification of landforms; and groundwater conditions. Field work requires the use of aerial photos and/or maps with notes to record the data. Seismic and electrical resistivity geophysical methods are utilized to obtain data deep below the earth's surface.
- Applies information gained to solve problems concerning soil stability, landslides, road construction, bridge sites, sewage disposal systems, and sources of aggregate. Broad geologic surveys with their interpretations provide information for planning road nets, timber harvesting, watershed studies, and soil inventories.
- Works as a member of an interdisciplinary team of scientists, engineers, and other professionals who contribute equivalent information in their fields so the total environment is understood.

F—499845

Forest Service geologist examining rock samples (Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho).

Qualification Requirements

Geologists in the Forest Service must have a degree in geology or one of its specialized areas such as engineering geology, mining geology, or groundwater geology from an accredited college or university. Specific study must have included 30 semester hours in geology and 20 semester hours in any combination of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biological science, engineering, and pertinent related sciences such as geophysics, meteorology, hydrology, and oceanography.

Hydrology

Forest and rangelands occupy the Nation's most important water producing areas. The hydrologist plays an important role in the planning, design, and implementation of management practices on those lands.

The Forest Service offers a wide variety of opportunities for the hydrologists in National Forest administration, research, and State and private cooperative forestry programs. For example, the Forest Service hydrologist:

- Determines and analyzes watershed conditions and associated hydrologic and climatic variables in terms of management potentials, limitations, and hazards.
- Prepares plans and prescriptions for minimizing possible adverse effects of (1) resource use and development, (2) construction of improvements, and (3) natural catastrophe on the water resource.
- Recommends, designs, and assists in implementing installation of flood control, soil conservation, and watershed improvements.
- Helps determine the criteria, needs, and opportunities for blending water yield improvement with other land and resource management objectives.
- Determines the influence of grazing, timber harvest, minerals management, recreation use, road construction, waste disposal, and other management activities on the water resource and on the local microclimate.

Qualification Requirements

Since hydrology is an applied science, it overlaps many scientific fields. To be properly qualified, the applicant should have a broad knowledge of soil physics, ecology, climatology, plant physiology, aquatic biology, geohydrology, economics, and social science in addition to a working knowledge of water science, computer science, mathematics, and statistics.

Hydrologists in the Forest Service must have successfully completed a full 4-year course of study at an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's (or higher) degree with major study in watershed management, hydrology, or aquatic biology. Candidates lacking a specialized degree may qualify if their course included a minimum of 6 semester hours in hydrology and 6 semester hours in analytical geometry and calculus plus a total of at least 30 semester hours in any combination of courses which includes at least four of the following: statistics, computer science, physical science, engineering science, soil physics, aquatic biology, geohydrology, climatology, or land and water resource management or conservation.

F—504234

Collecting a water sample from a forested watershed in eastern Kentucky to determine whether there is any change in water quality.

F—518088

Watershed scientist testing water sample at Water Cress Spring, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri.

Landscape Architecture

Forest Service landscape architects are playing a progressively greater role in making the National Forests more usable and enjoyable for the American public.

The work of most landscape architects is on one of the 154 National Forests (averaging over 1 million acres). Here they contribute to the planning, location, or design of various land management functions such as outdoor recreation developments and facilities for summer and winter, timber harvest and regeneration, transportation systems, forest fire control facilities, watershed improvements, administrative headquarters of all kinds, public utility systems crossing or using National Forest lands, and wildlife habitat improvements. The challenge is to plan for each of these (and others) to be most functionally effective with the least impact upon the environment. Equally important is planning them collectively so they harmoniously work together within the framework of an integrated land use plan. Even a newly employed landscape architect can thus expect to assist in such activities as: feasibility studies, land use planning, site selection, development design, construction supervision, and project evaluation.

Often basic to a landscape architect's career program is the satisfaction of staying with a project from initial conception to completion of construction. The Forest Service landscape architect is commonly a part of interdisciplinary project or planning teams made up of other professionals such as soil scientists, hydrologists, architects, geologists, foresters, engineers, ecologists, research scientists, and interpretive specialists. At their disposal is technical support such as aerial photography, drafting, photo labs, graphics, data processing, and every form of transportation that the job might require. Professional growth and additional job opportunities are available in the nine regional offices, the Washington Headquarters, and Forest Service research stations.

F—517618

Design of outdoor recreation developments and facilities for winter and summer is part of the job of a landscape architect.

F—517471

Working on terrain models is an interesting aspect of the landscape architect's profession.

Qualification Requirements

Personal qualifications required by the landscape architect's job with the Forest Service differ somewhat from those for similar jobs in urban environments. Considerable outdoor work, during all seasons of the year and sometimes in inclement weather, calls for physical stamina and an aptitude for the outdoors.

With as much as a million-acre area of responsibility, the landscape architect can expect some overnight (and occasionally longer) trips. Writing and public speaking skills, as well as the graphic skills for which his profession is noted, are necessary in his contacts with such groups as community planning agencies, public officials and organizations, and other professionals.

Educational requirements include a bachelor's degree, with a 4-year (minimum) accredited curriculum in landscape architecture. Work experience, superior academic achievement, and/or graduate degrees can qualify applicants for higher starting salaries and responsibilities.

Range Conservation

Federally owned range areas in the Western States contribute to the stability and economy of many rural communities. The National Forests and National Grasslands include 106 million acres of range environment that provide forage for big game and for 7 million cattle and sheep owned by 18,000 rancher-farmers.

The range management program prescribed by the range conservationist is tailored to fit each National Forest range and associated situations.

The range conservationist:

- Analyzes the range resource on one or more of approximately 11,000 National Forest grazing allotments, which are the basic management units. He fits the number of livestock and game animals to the available forage supply.
- Provides for uniform distribution of grazing animals through rest-rotation and other systems.
- Determines the proper grazing time or seasons and how much grazing the forage plants and soil can withstand.
- Measures and interprets the response of the forage plants to use by animals.
- Determines how to convert forage to animal products more efficiently.
- Determines the influence of grazing on timber, watershed, and recreational values of the land.
- Controls, modifies, or replaces low value brush and weeds with grass, where local economic considerations justify such treatment. He also plans mechanical treatments or installations, fertilization, range seeding, water developments, fencing, and trail construction.

F—487600

Range conservationists inspecting grassland.

Qualification Requirements

To qualify as a range conservationist, the candidate must complete a full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in range management or a closely related subject-matter field. The study must have included at least 30 semester hours in any combination of the plant, animal, and soil sciences, and natural resources management. At least 12 of these 30 semester hours must have been in range management.

F—222071

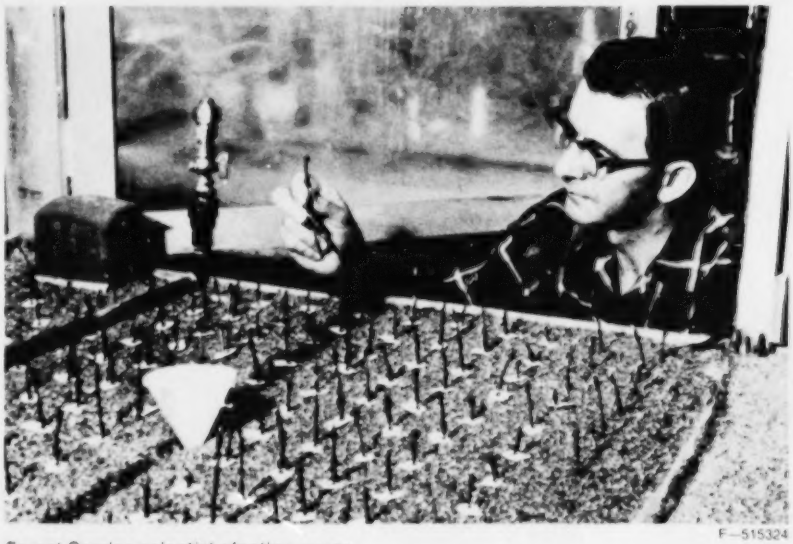
Ranger and his range staffman analyzing the range potential of a grazing allotment.

Research

During the past 50 years, Forest Service research has served the Nation well by keeping forestry abreast of the people's needs. Now, with the national population growing rapidly and altering its living habits just as fast, we are looking for more ways to meet the needs of the future. Research itself is changing. Solving many of today's problems requires sophisticated techniques and complicated equipment. These shifts demand new skills in research personnel. Until about a decade ago, most Forest Service researchers were graduates of forestry schools. Today, most new research employees have specialized graduate training in a basic science or in engineering.

To illustrate the nature of the tasks and the skills required of researchers, here is a partial list of goals the Forest Service hopes to achieve in the coming years:

- Increase the growth efficiency of individual trees and forage plants through applied principles of genetics and physiology.
- Through weather modification, prevent lightning-caused forest fires and increase the productivity of forests and ranges.
- Improve techniques for and reduce costs of determining the presence, characteristics, and damage of forest pests, fires, and other destructive agents through remote sensing.
- Develop improved techniques for rehabilitating eroding land, preventing floods, improving aquatic habitats and water supplies, and restoring landscape beauty.
- Through economic analyses and forest resource surveys, provide technical information that will help rural communities

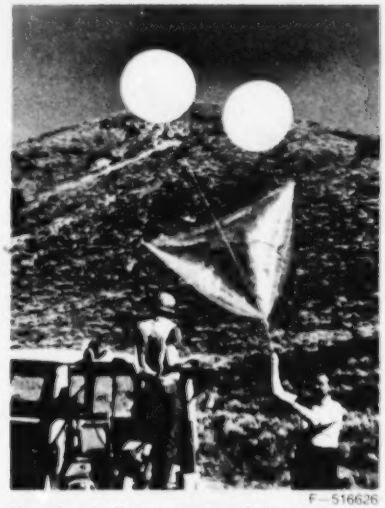


F—515324

Forest Service scientist planting sugar maple seedlings at greenhouse of University of Vermont.

F—515279

Gas chromatograph is used in basic research on control of insects that attack wood products (Wood Products Insect Laboratory, Gulf-port, Miss.)



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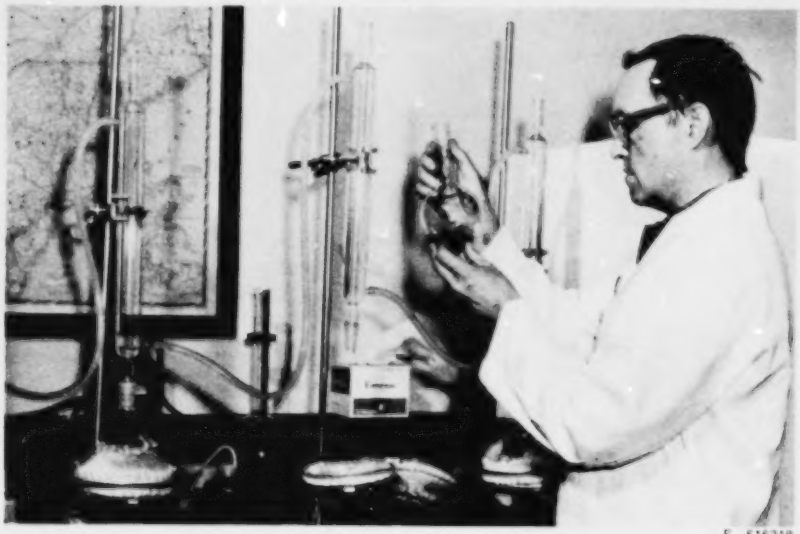
Weather balloons sent aloft by project meteorologists are used to record temperature changes.



F—515318

Research forester at the Burlington (Vt.) Project Station checking round bottom flask containing sap sample.

develop and compete for forestry-based jobs and industries. Support programs to improve rural housing.

- Provide knowledge for protecting and improving forest and range watersheds to assure abundant water of high quality, in combination with increased opportunities for outdoor recreation and for production of timber, game, and fish.
- Devise ways of eliminating air, water, and soil pollution through improved forestry activities.
- Learn how to control forest pests without contaminating the environment or upsetting natural communities of plants and animals.
- Solve the socio-economic and ecologic problems of recreation on public and private forest and range lands.
- Devise feasible geographic patterns of wildlife habitats that can serve people on all economic levels.
- Determine the requirements for improving and maintaining the esthetic qualities of forest landscapes and rural communities through management of forest environments.
- Provide the scientific knowledge needed to raise the productive capacity of forests to meet domestic needs and improve this country's position in world trade.
- Develop new and improved forest products that are of high serviceability and suited to the needs and wants of consumers.
- Provide knowledge that will assure a fair and open marketing and distribution system for forest products.

Achievement of such goals requires talents of specialists in many sciences. At the present time, some 80 scientific specialties are represented in the Forest Service. Career research scientists represent many occupations—foresters, forest products technologists, soil scientists, hydrologists, agronomists, physiologists, geneticists, economists, chemists, physicists, engineers, entomologists, botanists, meteorologists, pathologists, and biologists. Some new employees are recruited for nearly all these occupations each year.

About two-thirds of the Forest Service's research units are located on college campuses where modern laboratories and extensive libraries are available. The college atmosphere and the association of employees with eminent scientists on campus help stimulate creative thinking and development and provide excellent opportunities for continuing academic work toward advanced degrees, and for post-doctoral work both here and abroad.

Career opportunities are based primarily on the scientist's interests and aptitude. Most research stresses individual involvement, development, and advancement.

Qualification Requirements

Applicants for research positions must successfully complete a full 4-year course of study leading to a bachelor's (or higher) degree from an accredited college or university, with a major in a pertinent field of science. This course of study must include the specific requirements of the position for which the individual is applying.

Soil Science

A knowledge of soils is essential to all phases of multiple-use planning and management of National Forest lands. Emphasis is placed on obtaining and evaluating that soil information which relates directly to forest development projects and resource management. Soil resource inventories provide basic soil information for multiplanning purposes. Some of the soil inventories are conducted as a part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Soil management service, which is the application of technical soils knowledge to resource development in timber, range, wildlife, recreation, and watershed management, is now an important part of the Forest Service work program.

The soil scientist:

- Conducts soil inventories on forest lands. Determines the distribution of areas having like characteristics of soils and related features including the parent material on underlying bedrock, landform, drainage patterns, and vegetation (or vegetation potentials) and maps the soil area boundaries on aerial photographs. Makes detailed field descriptions of each soil type and selects profile samples, as needed, for laboratory determinations. Classifies the soils and evaluates various soil-water, soil-stability, and soil-vegetation relationships. Determines the significance to resource management of basic differences of soil capability and reponse potentials. Identifies problem areas that may require more intensive investigations.

Provides consultant soil management services for many forest resource uses and developments. Participates in special teams organized to make recommendations regarding resource management problems.

F—517157

Soil scientist examines the soil, measuring its potential in terms of productivity for resources, and then advises the District Ranger what trees will grow well and how many board feet the site will produce; how water will behave when it rains on this terrain and how much will be stored in the soil; what wildlife food plants will grow here, and if the land can be used for forage; about erosion hazards; and what are its engineering properties.

Qualification Requirements

Soil scientists in the Forest Service have various educational backgrounds. Although they have primarily soil science degrees, some may have degrees in forestry, agronomy, range management, or geology. However, they must have at least 30 semester hours, or equivalent, in biological, physical, and earth sciences with a minimum of 15 semester hours in soils.

Wildlife Management

The 1960 Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act recognized wildlife and fish as major resources. The National Forests and National Grasslands, comprising some 187 million acres in 42 states and Puerto Rico, support a wide variety of wildlife species and provide some of the best hunting and fishing in the country. Approximately 40 rare or endangered species of wildlife and fish have been identified and are being managed on National Forest System lands.

Most of these public lands are in the mountains of the Western States and Alaska. Occurring at the higher elevations, they give rise to many of the cold water trout streams, and contain most of the cold water lakes open to fishing.

Wildlife management on the National Forests and National Grasslands primarily involves protection and improvement of habitat for both game and nongame species. State fish and game laws apply on these public lands, which necessitates a high degree of cooperation with the State wildlife agencies. Necessary cooperation is also maintained with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

An important and challenging part of wildlife management involves the coordination of wildlife needs with other forest resource activities. Timber harvest, livestock grazing, and road construction are examples of activities that can be detrimental to wildlife and fish. With proper planning, however, the biologist can help make these other activities serve the interest of wildlife.

Habitat for wildlife and fish can be made more productive through application of direct improvement measures. The biologist plays a major role in planning and prescribing a wide range of habitat improvements to increase fish and

General Information

F—517453

Fish biologist and assistant taking water samples to aid in fish improvement work on Moraine Lake, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan.

game production and provide for the needs of nongame species.

Qualification Requirements

A bachelor of science degree in wildlife or fisheries management, with at least 30 semester hours or equivalent in biological sciences, is the usual requirement for these positions. Such course work must include 9 semester hours in wildlife subjects, 12 semester hours in zoology, and 9 semester hours in botany or related plant sciences. Graduate study, advanced degrees, or professional experience may qualify an individual for entrance at higher levels. Applicants for wildlife management positions must show that they have completed a full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's (or higher) degree, with course work which has included 30 semester hours in biological science and 15 semester hours in the physical, mathematical, and earth sciences.

A career in wildlife or fisheries management may require administrative skills as well as a sound working knowledge of plant and animal ecology. This phase of resource management will provide a rewarding career to those who demonstrate the interest and enthusiasm.

Employment Opportunities

The Forest Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Appointments are based on qualifications without regard to race, sex, creed, color, national origin, politics, personal relationship, age, membership or non-membership in an employee organization, or any other nonmerit factor. These same principles for equal opportunity apply to job advancement following appointment.

Training

The Forest Service provides excellent opportunities for intensive and specialized training under competent, experienced administrators and scientists.

Career direction and comprehensive on-and-off-the-job training programs are tailored to the individual's needs, and are designed not only to help employees in the performance of present duties but also to prepare them for more difficult and responsible jobs.

Advancement

The Forest Service firmly believes in utilizing skills, qualifications, and experience to the fullest and places employees in positions for which they are best fitted and in which they will be satisfied and give their best performance. It is the policy of the Forest Service to fill vacancies in higher grade positions by promoting employees who have shown their ability to do more responsible work.

Benefits

Federal employees receive many benefits, such as sick and annual leave, periodic salary increases, group life insurance at a nominal rate, voluntary health insurance for which the Government contributes part of the cost of premiums and the employee pays the balance through payroll deductions, disability compensation if injured in line of duty, and liberal retirement annuities. Paid national holidays, monetary awards for work-improvement suggestions, and paid leave for military reserve personnel are additional benefits.

Work Locations

The Forest Service is a decentralized agency, with national headquarters in Washington, D.C. There are nine Regional Offices, 154 National Forests 10 major research institutions, and 69 other research work units located throughout the country, and in Puerto Rico. Transfers between units, often accompanied by a promotion, are encouraged to broaden the employee's knowledge and to prepare him for additional responsibilities.

Since the work of the Forest Service is carried on in many States and Puerto Rico, the local environments in which our people work are diverse and stimulating. Work relationships, both inside and outside the Service, are as diverse as the environments and equally interesting, since they represent dealings with people from all walks of life.

How to Apply

All permanent positions in the Forest Service are filled by appointment from lists of eligibles furnished by the Civil Service Commission. These lists are established as a result of competitive examinations based on experience and education. A numerical rating is established based on evaluation of such information. The applicant with the highest numerical score is placed at the top of the eligible list.

Additional information about examination announcements can be obtained from any Civil Service Commission Federal Job Information Center. If you meet the requirements listed in the Civil Service examination announcement, fill out the required application forms and foward them to the appropriate examining office of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, in accordance with instructions in the announcement.

Applicants selected generally enter the Forest Service at grade GS—5 or GS—7, depending on their qualifications and experience. Following an initial training period, assignments are made to operating positions. After a year of satisfactory performance, employees are eligible for promotion consideration.

Regional Offices and Experiment Stations have employment jurisdiction over positions in their geographic areas. For further information, write to the regional Forester or Experiment Station Director in the area where you wish to work. (See map.) The addresses are as follows:

Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service

Alaska Region
Federal Office Building
P.O. Box 1628
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Southwestern Region
517 Gold Avenue SW
Albuquerque, N. Mexico 87102

California Region
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Rocky Mountain Region
11177 West 8th Avenue
P.O. Box 25127
Denver, Colorado, 80225

Intermountain Region
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

Northern Region
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59807

Pacific Northwest Region
319 SW Pine Street
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

Eastern Region
633 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Southern Region
1720 Peachtree Road NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Director, USDA Forest Service

Forest Products Laboratory
P.O. Box 5130
North Walnut Street, Madison, Wis. 53705

North Central Forest Experiment Station
Folwell Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. 55108

Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
809 NE Sixth Avenue
P.O. Box 3141
Portland, Oreg. 97208

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
1960 Addison Street, P.O. Box 245, Berkeley, Calif. 94701

Southeastern Forest Experiment Station
P.O. Box 2570, Asheville, N.C. 28802

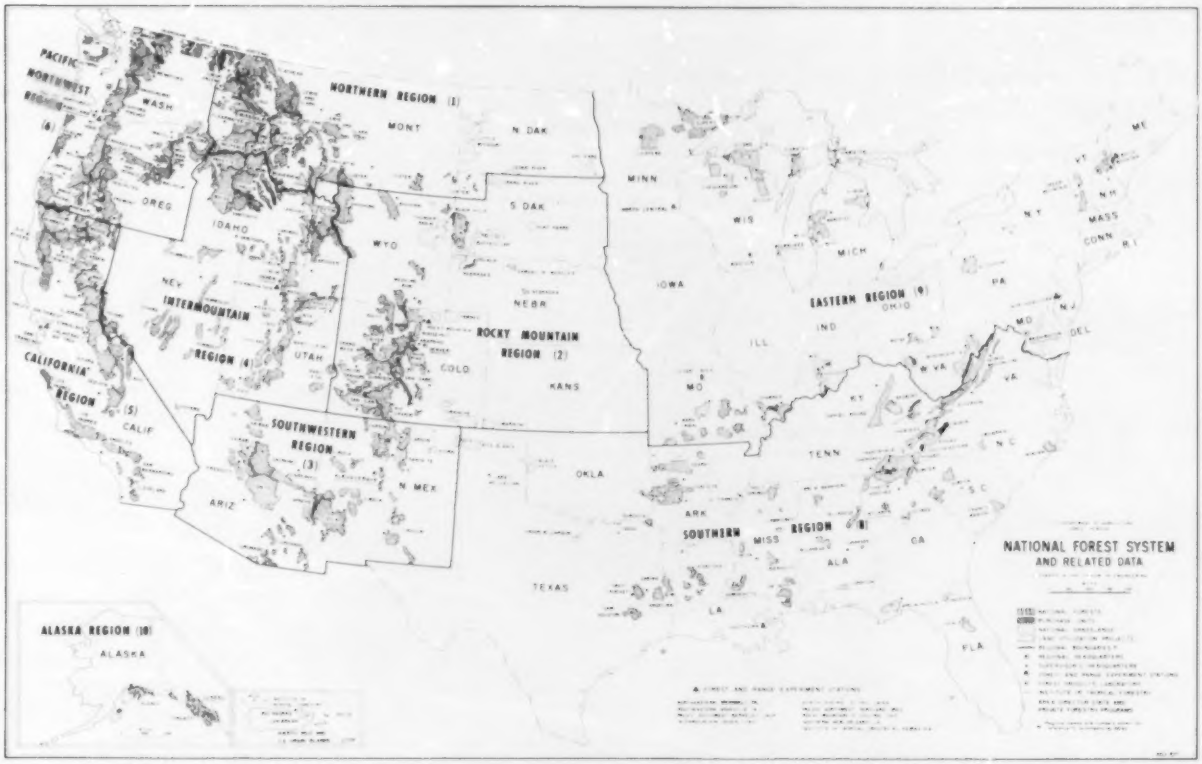
Southern Forest Experiment Station
Room T-10210 Postal Services Building, 701 Loyala Avenue, New Orleans, La. 70113

Institute of Tropical Forestry
P.O. Box AQ, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928

Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
507 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401

Northeastern Forest Experiment Station
370 Reed Road, Broomall, Pa. 19008

Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
240 West Prospect Street, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521



More Than Just a Job

The rewards of a Forest Service career are substantial. The work is varied, challenging—often exciting. As a member of the Forest service "family," you will be part of a group of people dedicated to and working toward a common goal: the protection, development, and enhancement of the Nation's total environment. In short, a Forest Service career is more than just a job—it is a way of life—an opportunity for broad personal growth while contributing to the creation of a better world for all Americans.

Are You Seeking a Career in . . .

Forestry

Landscape Architecture

Geology

Research

Range Conservation

Soil Science

Hydrology

Wildlife Management

Engineering

The Forest Service Offers You . . .

- Creative, challenging work.
- On-the-job training by recognized authorities in natural resource management, planning, and research.
- Opportunity to gain broad experience in your chosen field.
- A promotion policy that assures opportunity for advancement.
- Advantages of Federal Civil Service employment.